

# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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[NO. 261.]

T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

**TERMS:**  
The *Charlotte Journal* will be published every Friday, at the Dollar per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months, Three Dollars; and if not paid until after the expiration of the year, Five Dollars. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months \$1 25.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** will be inserted at Fifty cents per square (not exceeding 30 lines) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or \$1 for three weeks, for one square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. If on all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noticed on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

**A Splendid Line of HACKS,**  
FROM  
Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—*no detention on the road*. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Salisbury, Warrington, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Railroad for Norfolk; by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Railroad; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days at 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP.

The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS. All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

All Bunkles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,  
JOSEPH L. MORING.  
April 11, 1835. '60-19

**The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to \$19 50, as follows:**  
From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . . \$7  
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3  
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 11  
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5  
Fredericksburg to Washington City, 3  
Steam-Boat Fare, . . . . . 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

**2,500 Bushels of Corn,**  
Wanted, by  
J. D. BOYD.  
September 24, 1835. 60-17

**Beef! Beef!!**  
J. F. N. DAVIDSON respectfully informs the people of Charlotte and its surrounding vicinity, that he will furnish BEEF every Monday evening, and Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 3½ and 4½ cents per pound.  
Sept. 23, 1835. 60-17

**Mining Hands Wanted.**  
I WISH to hire from 15 TO 25 NEGROES, to be employed in the Gold Mines near Charlotte. The highest price will be given for good hands; and those having some experience in the business will be preferred. Gentlemen having slaves whom they wish to hire advantageously, will please call on me at Claremont, or address me through the Postoffice.  
September 24, 1835. JOHN PENMAN. 60-17

**WARRANTEE DEEDS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Poplar Grove Academy.

**THE Examination** of the Students of this Institution, (situated in the lower end of Iredell county, N. C.) will take place on the 14th of October next. On the day following, there will be an Exhibition of polite, instructive, and entertaining Disquisitions and Plays, together with a variety of original Speeches, &c. Parents, Guardians, and friends of literature, are requested to attend.

The Exercises of the next Session (3 months) will be resumed on the first Monday in November.

**RATES OF TUITION.**  
Latin & Greek Languages & Sciences, \$10  
The following is the Course pursued, viz:  
*In the Latin:* Adams's or Ruddiman's Grammar. Jacob's Latin Reader. Caesar, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust and Horace.

*In the Greek:* Valpy's Grammar. Jacob's Greek Reader. Greek Testament. Greek Minors. Greek Majors.

Any Student can have the use of the above-mentioned books, together with the necessary vocabularies, at \$2 50 per session; or can purchase them on moderate terms. Boarding can be had, in respectable families, at from \$1 to \$1 25 per week.

It is to be hoped, that the salutary situation of Poplar Grove Academy; the moderate terms of Tuition and Boarding, and the good moral society of the neighborhood, will induce a liberal share of the public patronage.

GEORGE T. EMERSON.  
September 19, 1835. 162

## 25 DOLLARS

**WILL** be given for the apprehension, and delivery, in Salisbury, of a Negro Man, named JOHN or JACK. He was raised by old David Moore, and was purchased from John Blount, Esq. John is a black fellow, about 24 years of age. I suppose he is lurking in the Waxhaw or Providence Settlements, as his Mother lives in the former, and his Wife in the latter settlement. He is well known as one of Moore's stock of Negroes.

JOHN JONES.  
September 21, 1835. 162

## To Journeyman Carpenters.

**3 OR 4** good Journeyman Carpenters wanted by the subscriber, if application be made early. None need apply but such as can come recommended for industrious and steady habits. To such, liberal wages will be given with prompt payments.

H. C. OWENS.  
Charlotte Sept. 13, 1835. 50-17

## Final Notice.

**THE** Subscriber has nearly closed his business at this place, and wishing to start to the west by the first of October, all those who are indebted to him by account or by notes already due, are requested to come forward immediately, and make settlement, or legal process will be adopted to effect recovery.

SAM'L C. CALDWELL.  
Sept. 8, 1835. 1-61

## Land Sale on Credit.

**BY VIRTUE** of a decree from the Court of Equity, I will expose to public Sale, at the Court-house in Charlotte, on Monday, the 10th day of October next, the following valuable lands, on a credit of 12 months, viz: The dower land laid off by a jury for the Widow of Samuel Johnson, decd., being part of said S. Johnson's Plantation, including the Dwelling, and other houses, and 200 Acres Land, with Valuable Meadows, Orchards, &c., lying on Reedy Creek.

Also, a Plantation on the waters of Waxhaw Creek, containing 25 acres, adjoining Thomas Careton and others, formerly owned by Jane Kirk, now decd.

Both the above mentioned plantations will be sold for the benefit of partition among the heirs at Law, on a credit as above stated; the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.  
September 8, 1835.—4-63 price adv. 94.

**Bacon and Lard,**  
FOR SALE BY  
MORRISONS & McKEE.  
August 8, 1835. 53-17

## Two Cents Reward.

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, on the 7th of August, an indentured apprentice boy to the Tailoring Business, by the name of Charles Johnson, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, black hair and black eyes. He took with him when he went away a mixt coat, blue vest and jeans pantaloons and black fur hat, and sundry other articles. Whoever will take up said boy and lodge him in jail, where I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, but no thanks nor charges paid.

J. N. LEE.  
Providence, Meek's Co., N. C., Sept. 4, 1835.

P. S. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting the said boy at the peril of the law.

**Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.**

## POLITICAL.

### MR. VAN BUREN AND HIS GREAT EXAMPLAR.

The Albany Daily Advertiser thus forcibly exhibits the footsteps of General Jackson, in which Mr. Van Buren avows his determination to tread. This epitome of General Jackson's administration cannot be too widely circulated.

What the principles of this administration are, which Mr. Van Buren intends "to carry out," has been shown in the history of the last six years. Before General Jackson espoused the people into electing him President, he promulgated certain grand points as his leading principles. The Monster party was to be destroyed, and the President was to be President of the Nation. [By the way, the New York Evening Post has said that the man who entertains such opinions, is either a knave or the tool of knaves.]

Reform was to be introduced. Economy was to be rigidly observed. No member of Congress was to be appointed to office.

The patronage of the Government was to be studiously kept from contact with the freedom of elections.

The people, good easy souls, thought they understood what these professions meant, but miserable fools, they had never dreamed of such a thing as a Jackson Dictionary. They now find out that crushing the Monster Party, means "Rewarding friends and punishing enemies."

That "Reform," means an indefinite multiplication of abuses.

That "Economy," means inordinate expenditure.

That appointing no members of Congress, means appointing all members of Congress who will do dirty work enough for their hire.

That excluding the patronage of the Government from the elections, means requiring the office-holders to work like good fellows, to electioneer, to make speeches, and to assess one another's porkets.

These are the grand principles which Mr. Van Buren promises to carry out; how much farther, he does not inform us; they cannot be carried out much farther, without securing to him, either the Presidency for life, or the melancholy alternative which stern justice not unfrequently accords to a too grasping ambition.

The Vice President avows his intention of treading in the footsteps of Gen. Jackson generally, by which we presume that it is his intention to use the Veto power for party or personal purposes, and not in the true spirit of the Constitution.

To punish inexorably all doubters of his infallibility.

To reward immensurably all sycophants of the "Born to Command," and "Rock of Ages" school.

To require all his Cabinet Ministers, his Heads of Departments, Under Secretaries, Clerks, Custom House officers, &c. to be governed entirely by his will, on pain of being *Duennified*—he to "take responsibility," when convenient—when not convenient, to say nothing about it.

To consider the Government as his Government.

To claim and exercise the sole control over the Army, the Navy, and the Money of the Nation.

To seize and retain the latter, and deny to Congress the right of interference.

To make "experiments" with the currency, and by his acts virtually tear away the seals from a national charter.

To declare his oath of office a source of Executive power.

To designate himself as the Representative of the People.

And to claim power as 'left in his hands,' derivative from the British Crown.

By diligently observing these precedents, Mr. Van Buren will tread in Gen. Jackson's footsteps generally. By declaring himself DICTATOR FOR LIFE, he will make an advance towards "perfecting the work so gloriously begun"—a result which he says he would "be happy to be able" to accomplish. His happiness however is by no means certain.

From the Augusta Sentinel.

Mr. Editor: I happened the other day to overhear a dialogue between your ancient correspondents, Bob Short and Tom Long, which, as it has much to do with a correct understanding of the state of society in our free and happy country, I send you for publication.

DICK STOUT.  
Tom. Bob! it is really true that the Baltimore candidate for the Vice-Presidency has a sooty spouse, and a race of copper-colored darlings!

Bob. It is a fact quite notorious.

Tom. And does he acknowledge them as such?

Bob. It is said he has made repeated efforts to introduce his tawny daughters into general society; indeed I believe the accomplishment of that end seems to be the hobby of his old age.

Tom. Well, now suppose the caucus ticket should go down,—imagine the Magician

and Warrior regularly installed, and the administration organized, what a knotty question of etiquette will come before them!

Bob. How?

Tom. Why, I suppose the Vice-President, like other great men, will take his family to Washington. The question is, shall his visitors be entertained by Aunt Dinah and Miss Prissy and Miss Silvy?

Bob. To be sure, and be visited by them in turn.

Tom. Oh! Bob; you don't believe that, I know. Oh no, the President and the Cabinet officers couldn't stand that.

Bob. Why Tom, you don't take the papers, surely. I can prove it to you from black and white, with Martin Van Buren's own name signed to it.

Tom. Well prove it then; for bad as Mart. is, I don't believe that of him.

Bob. Did you read his letter of acceptance to the committee of the Baltimore Convention?

Tom. I did, twice over. But I don't remember one word about the sable fair in the whole of it.

Bob. Oh! no. He deals in generals altogether. But you do remember, he says, if elected, he "will carry out the principles of Jackson's administration, and tread in his footsteps?"

Tom. Yes.

Bob. Well, don't you remember the Eaton affair, in the early part of Jackson's administration? Don't you remember, how Berrien, and Ingham, and Branch, had to walk out, because they wouldn't let their families keep company with Mrs. Eaton?

Tom. To be sure I do; but Mrs. Eaton wasn't a colored woman.

Bob. No. But the principle, man—the principle. What is the principle involved in that great affair, that has to be "carried out" by Van? Why, that all the officers of the Government and their families are on a perfect equality, and the rule is, that no man shall remain in the Government, who does not acknowledge that principle, in theory and practice.

Now, Van had Tecumseh put upon his ticket, well knowing the color of his family. If, then, the old soldier should take aunt Dinah, and Silvy and Pris, to the Capitol, wouldn't they be entitled to the benefit of that principle of Old Hickory's administration. An't Van pledged to that principle as well as the rest? Would he dare turn them out of his levees?

Tom. (walking off and soliloquizing.)—The principle is certainly the same in both cases.—There's no mistake about that.—Well, what a devil of a figure our Democratic, Republican, Jackson Representatives will cut at a President's levee, bowing and making court to the Darkies!!

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register.

### EXTRACT FROM A NEW POLITICAL DICTIONARY.

**MR. EDITOR.**—I have commenced a new Dictionary. This is essentially necessary; 1st, because many of the words in our language are daily changing their signification; 2nd, recent occurrences have introduced a number of words entirely new, and hitherto unknown to the people of the United States. And I know not how I could be more usefully employed than in aiding my Fellow-citizens to understand these modern innovations, or improvements in the language.

The extract I now send, is intended as a Specimen, of which the public will judge, before I issue my "proposals" in form. If sufficient encouragement shall be afforded, I shall prosecute the work to its completion. The words now selected, are taken from the work, without a very strict regard to alphabetical order. But this defect will not exist in the work when presented to the public.

I shall not avail myself of one cent of the profits. They shall all be paid over to Mr. Van Buren; it is well known, that, notwithstanding his immense wealth, he needs funds, with which to establish and sustain presses in Tennessee and elsewhere, for the purpose of slandering Judge White, and proving that he is now, always has been, and always will be, the staunch friend and supporter of the United States Bank. Indeed this has been fully established already; for the Judge is known to be a twenty-seventh Cousin to some man in Philadelphia, who some how, or some how else, has some concern with Nicholas Biddle—and worse than all, the Judge actually went to Philadelphia; and what puts the thing beyond the reach of cavil, John Bell happened there about the same time. But to the Dictionary.

**Democrat**—substantive. One who is willing to go "the whole hog," for Martin Van Buren.

**Democratic**—adjective. To be exclusively inclined to the Kinderhook politics—Van Burenism—pertaining to Democracy—true patriotism.

**Democracy**—substantive. A government exclusively under the control of office-holders and expectants—founded on the will of a few.

**Democratic party**—compound substantive. Tag-rag and Bob-tail; hollow-hearted sycophants, who bolster up Van Buren, and place him on the shoulders of Jackson; and denounce every man who thinks for

himself—the eleventh hour men, who claim to be the real *Simon Purss*—the only friends the country ever had, or ever will have. (Authorities for this definition—the collar presses generally.)

**"Contingency"**—substantive. As used by Van Buren in his letter of acceptance. That which took no man, woman, or child in the United States by surprise,—any thing perfectly understood before-hand,—by all free negroes and mulattoes—bar-keepers and waiters—the learned and ignorant—the wise and the simple—a matter beyond dispute—an occurrence that must needs take place.

**"Generally"**—adverbial indefinite. As used in the same letter—"tread generally, in the steps of General Jackson;" giving room to dodge—non-committal—a hole, at which to creep out—a willingness to re-charter the bank, or favor a protective tariff. (Note—Mr. Van Buren don't own more than 100,000 sheep.) Spreading a sail to catch the popular breeze.

**National Convention**—comp. sub. A humbug—a packed jury—an irresponsible Caucus—an expeditious and labor-saving machine, used in the manufacture of Presidents.

**Profanity**—substantive. To request a half preacher, half-politician of a clergyman, to open a "humbug" with prayer! Tune—God save the King!

**Deliberation**—substantive. To proceed to do that which has been previously agreed on—to act—to carry out a preconcerted piece of political villainy.

**Recess**—substantive. Giving time to A. B. MANN to go to head-quarters, and approach Van Buren, *cap in hand*, and humbly ask leave to nominate Mr. Rives for Vice President in place of that "prince of good fellows," Dick Johnson.

**Political Apostasy**—Compound substantive. For a nation of freemen to vote for Judge White, regardless of the late attempt at gullibility—to refuse to bow the knee to the dictation of a pack of political swindlers.

**Jacksonism**—substantive. Miserably perverted—according to a few palace slaves and cringing Editors, it now means the support of Van Buren!

**Rucker**—substantive proper. The name of a Steam Doctor of Rutherford county, Tennessee, who, in the late Humbug, misrepresented upwards of one hundred thousand voters.

**To Rucker**—verb active. To misrepresent—impudently to assume authority—to take upon one's self the high responsibility of acting against the will of a sovereign state.

**Ruckered**—perfect participle, derived from the active verb to Rucker. The condition of a state that has been Ruckered; e. g. Georgia, North Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee, and so on to the end of the chapter.

**Ruckerism**—A method extensively practised of late of attempting political imposition—a newly invented mode of "appointing" Presidents.

**Ruckerify**—To get the people willing to be all Ruckered. The dirty work in which the Globe and Richmond Enquirer, and their understrappers, are laboriously engaged.

**Ruckerification**—Making some little advancement towards the completion of Ruckerism.

**"Fresh from the People"**—compound phrase. To be sent by a Baker's dozen, or thirteen, office-holders, to attend the awfully solemn deliberations of a humbug—to go to such a farce without any authority.

**"Fresh from the D—P"**—The whole caucus system, including all its various modifications from the Albany Regency, and Kinderhook Juggling, down to pure unadulterated Ruckerism.

As before remarked, the profits of the work shall be applied to the benevolent object of affording facilities to the propagation of slander. This object being attained, I shall, like my great predecessor, Samuel Johnson, dismiss my dictionary "with frigid indifference."

## TORIES.

The Globe quotes a letter from Mr. Jefferson, in which he says, "a Tory is a Tory still, by whatever name he may be called." Most true—but we wonder the Globe should acknowledge it. Wrap himself up in what mantle he may—disguise himself as he will, assume what high sounding name he will, to gull the multitude—let him even usurp that of democratic Republican, which is the antipode of his true political character—"A TORY IS A TORY STILL." The name cannot alter the nature of the thing, nor can all the waters of the Ocean wash out their political escutcheons, who render to Power a support unqualified by the acts of Power; and whose applause still follows the usurpation of law and disregard of Constitution. Toryism, in its true English sense, is really dishonoured by such disciples—for enlightened English Toryism, while it leans to the Crown, never was ready to surrender, like the Tories of our day and crime, all power into one man's hands, or to pledge itself in anticipation to "an undeviating support" of his measures. That last gra-



station of degradation was reserved for a Republic! The English Tories may well feel slandered at the appropriation of their name to the man worshippers.

Richmond Whig.

#### A PROPOSITION FOR ABOLITIONISTS.

New York, August 28th, 1835.

Mr. Printer—I have got a notion in my head about this Nigger question that I think will bring the matter to a pretty considerable degree of a fair understanding; and if it works right, the credit can't will belong to our old friend Maj. Downing, for he was the one who first put the notion in my head. In the first place he said, no man who did not own Niggers had any right to meddle in the matter at all, unless in the way of bargain, and face to face with them that did own Niggers, so that there would be no underhanded work about it; and that it was just as mean and nasty a business for folks north to stir up bad blood between master and slave south, as it would be for folks south to stir up bad blood between factory folks, or other working folks north, and them who employed them. The Major has been a good deal in the South himself, and I have heard him say often that he never saw a Nigger do half so much hard work in one day as he had done himself, day in and day out, for years together; and many a day, when he was cutting timber or "loggin'" in winter, and his dinner from as hard as a brickbat in his basket, he wouldn't think it a mean swap to pick cotton down south. "But," says I, "Major, wouldn't the cotton climate be too hot for you?" "Well," says he, "I suppose it would, and just so it is with a Nigger: our climate north would kill him about as quick, and in this you see the providence of God. He not only gives to the earth all climates and all kinds of plants and fruits suited to those climates, but he has created folks to suit these climates, too. Cotton and rice grow south, and a white man can't work as safely as a black man where they do grow; and," says he, "to pity a black man for working in the sun, would be just as funny as to pity a hardy white man like me for working in the frost; and, altogether you may as well pity a goose for going barefoot—it is all according to nature. The sailor in his ship—the farmer in his field—the miners away down under the earth—the doctor among his gally pots—the lawyer and merchant at his books and writing desk, and so on through all creation, to the Nigger in the cotton and rice field,—all work for a living; and ever since time began every man thinks his own profession the hardest to live by."

But now to the notion I first started with, for that is the nub of this letter. As in this country there might be more danger in preventing free discussion on all matters, than in letting all have their say in most matters—the only course left in this nigger question is to see that one set of folks don't use other folks, properly in carrying out their plan of "philanthropy," as they call it. The meaning of this word "philanthropy," according to the dictionary, is "to love men." Now if any man loves a nigger more than his master does, he should love his master just as much, else there ain't a jot of philanthropy in it. Now, according to the laws of the land, a nigger is as much the property of his master as my shirt is mine; if any man wants my shirt and I see cause to sell it, its a bargain—but if he ain't ready to pay me a fair price for it, then I say he ain't got no right to discuss the matter, particularly if the nature of his discussion is to deprive me of my shirt, without compensating at all.

Now, then, if Abolition folks want to free a nigger, they must be ready to pay for him, and something like this plan might work well. Let the Southern states fix a fair price, for a nigger, and form a committee to take charge of the matter, and when an abolition man is so brim full of philanthropy that he can't find work enuf at home for it, let him send the amount of the fix'd value of a nigger to this committee south, and simply say—"Gentlemen, inclos'd is \$—; please send me a nigger."

Now this would be what I would call true philanthropy; and if the Abolition folks at home and abroad would just try it a spell, they would find at least the true difference between right up and down justice, and their kind of philanthropy, which is very apt to overlook it. Your friend,

ZEKIEL BIGELOW.

#### THE LATE ELECTIONS.

To the friends of Judge White, the results of the late elections are most auspicious and cheering. The panic attempted to be got up by the Caucasites, by a loud and long vociferation of "dant divide the party," however it may have quenched the ardour of some of Judge White's friends, has not materially diverted the strong current of popular sentiment from running in his favor. This, like the Bank panic of 1834, after the subsidence of its first shock, and which daily developments are proving to be causeless, will be followed by a reaction, productive of much good to the cause of the People's Candidate. The elections in Tennessee have resulted just as we expected, and establish the fact, most conclusively, that an overwhelming majority of her citizens are unconditionally for White. All the new members elected to Congress are his friends, and all the former members who have been re-elected are as decidedly so, except Col. Polk and Johnson, who are for him in the event that but two candidates are run. The members elected to the Legislature, one

hundred in number, are all, except about ten, in favor of White unconditionally, and are made of such firm, independent, and substantial materials, that no influence, however powerful and imposing, can change them. They will think and act for themselves, like freemen, and will suffer no extraneous considerations to divert them from a faithful and fearless discharge of their public duties.

In Alabama, the elections have resulted in returning the whole Congressional ticket, unconditionally for White, together with about two thirds of the members of the Legislature.

In Kentucky, nine members of Congress have been elected who are opposed to Mr. Van Buren, and four who are in favor of his election. In the Legislature, about two thirds of the members are opposed to Mr. Van Buren; and when the Presidential contest is narrowed down between White and Van Buren, Kentucky will give her whole vote to White.

In Indiana, the Congressional elections, if we have a correct knowledge of the politics of the members elected, are not so favorable to the cause of White as we would wish. Genl. McCarty, however, under an open and avowed preference for White, has been elected.

In Missouri, we have made a dog-fall of it. Genl. Ashley, who received the highest vote in the State, is the decided friend of White—the other member elected to Congress is for Van Buren. We know nothing of the political complexion of their Legislature.

In Illinois, in the election in Sangamon county, to fill two accidental vacancies in the Legislature, we have had but a prelude to the results which await the general elections in that State. In this county the election was made to turn decidedly upon the Presidential election, and the friends of White were elected by a handsome majority over the candidates of the Caucus.

From the whole of these elections, the friends of Judge White have reason to exult in the brightening prospects before them, and to be stimulated to redoubled diligence and energy in their exertions. Only eight months ago Judge White was brought before the American People as a candidate for the Presidency, and already have the South, and a portion of the West, declared in his favor. In eight months more, with only half the progress in the acquisition of public favor, he will have won the race, and will have given another example of the people's ascendancy in the election of their chief officer.—*Knoxville Register.*

From the Richmond Whig.

#### 'WHAT WILL MRS. GRUNDY SAY?'

The Tennessee elections are ascertained—Cannon is Governor—Carroll, the all popular Van Buren Governor, has been signally defeated—Chancellor Polk has with difficulty begged his re-election—immense majorities of the State Legislature are Anti-Van Buren—the Hero's dictation has been scornfully rejected by Tennessee, his own State, whose submission to the Palace rescripts was never doubted—and the White flag of State Rights and Southern Principles, waves in undisputed ascendancy from Knoxville to Memphis! It is a most remarkable state of things! The most remarkable political event, the most honorable to the People of Tennessee, the most glorious to the American character, that has occurred for a number of years!

And now we call upon our contemporary to say, what doth it become Felix Grundy to do! The People have declared against him—they have announced, in a voice of thunder, that in supporting Van Buren, he misrepresents them. What shall he do, neighbor? What ought Felix to do? Come now—no shuffling in the ranks. Should he resign or no? Aye or no? What is sauce for the goose, out to be sauce for the gander. With great and unequalled pleasure we hail the elections in Tennessee.

**Bank of the United States.**—There is much force in the annexed brief paragraph from the Maryland Republican. The dominant party proscribed the Bank, because it would not be subservient to their political schemes, forced it to wind up its affairs; and now when it begins to do so, by calling in its debts, the same party raise a clamor against it for the very measures which they have forced it to adopt.—*Nat. Int.*

The United States Bank charter expires on the 3d March next. Complaints are made because they are calling upon other Banks for settlement. A draft, for only \$400,000, upon the chief pet Bank of New York, (the Manhattan,) last week, created the utmost consternation, and which did not subside for three days. All idea of re-chartering the Bank is at an end. Loans to the amount of upwards of forty millions of dollars, and bills of exchange to the amount of twenty-one and a half millions, making together sixty-one and a half millions of dollars, are now due to the United States Bank. When it was determined not to re-charter the Bank, it was of course understood that the Bank must make all who owed them pay up. The difficulty of doing that, was taken into the estimate of course, or should have been. Let us have no complaints now—too late—too late—we must meet the close. There is nothing now in the task of winding up the Bank, which every man that chose to look ahead beyond the length of his own nose, could not have foreseen. Let us have no panic about it. The people of business have the thing to do, and they can do it, and no doubt will do it.—*Md. Repub.*

**Freedom of the Press.**—The Navy Department, the Treasury Department and the Navy Commissioners, have stopped the advertisements in the Evening Post, for certain opinions expressed by that paper relative to the concerns of those departments; and now the list of letters are withheld, because the Post does not approve the declarations of Amos Kendall, that the laws may be deemed secondary to public opinion.

This is Jackson and Van Buren all over. Here is a paper which sustains the administration in ninety-nine of its measures, but is denounced because it hesitates in supporting the hundredth—a paper which has endorsed the monstrous assumption of power, and the royal prerogative of the succession; but because a grain of conscience is mingled in a bushel of profligacy, it is deprived of that small modicum of patronage to which it is entitled. Who would become the slaves of such men, the panderers of such principles?—Who, for the sake of the crust and the bone given to-day to be withdrawn to-morrow, would consent to wear the collar of Jackson and Van Buren?—*N. Y. Star.*

**Defrauding the Revenue.**—On the 1st of August last, Mr. George Bowen, of the firm of Bowen & Addams, No. 52, William st., importers, received an invoice of goods, which were entered in the usual form at the Custom House. Amongst them was a case containing, according to his own account, a quantity of merino cloth. Subsequently, it was discovered, in the appraiser's office, that the case contained cotton prints instead of the goods he had sworn to; and as it was evident Bowen had testified falsely in order to deceive the revenue, Mr. M. Swartwout, the deputy collector, made the necessary affidavit, setting forth the facts, and charging Bowen with wilful and corrupt perjury. Upon which a warrant for his arrest was granted this morning by Justice Wyman. When the U. S. Marshal came to execute the process, he discovered that Bowen had taken passage in the packet for Liverpool, which sailed at 11 o'clock. The collector having been apprized of the circumstance, ordered the revenue cutter to set sail in pursuit of the fugitive; but as the packet had two hours start, it is questionable whether the cutter will be able to overtake her.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

**Change of Habits.**—Some evil minded person broke into our sanctum on Saturday night, and stole therefrom a new pair of boots, made by J. Ward, with the maker's and owner's name written in them, a black cloth coat, and a short black summer coat, with sundry roundabouts. The coats were old friends—we part with them with regret, and hope the new boots will pinch the rascal's toes. The rogues did not search for money; they knew that each of our craft can say, "argentum et aurum non est mihi"—and so he took most of that of which we had the most, namely, old clothes, and old papers; for he had the indecency to take an unbound file of our Gazette, and leave two bound quartos of Noah Webster's dictionary—a rogue of taste.—*U. S. Gaz.*

#### DARING ROBBERY.

On Monday night last, the bed-room of Capt. J. B. Meury, of this town, was entered while the Captain was asleep, without awaking him, and robbed of a considerable quantity of clothing, among which were those which he had worn during the day, and in the pockets of one of the pieces of which was the sum of *Three Hundred Dollars*, principally in United States Bank notes. Diligent search was made the next morning, but for sometime without success. At length, however, suspicion was directed to a free boy of color, named *Edward Carter*, who had been lurking about the town for some weeks, and who, it was said, had left that morning for Lancaster. A party immediately started in pursuit, and overtook him about twenty miles above Camden, where he had taken up for the night. On searching him the whole of the money was found, and the culprit brought back and lodged in jail. He had his trial yesterday for the offence, before a court of Magistrates and Freeholders; and, being found guilty, was sentenced by the Court to be hung on the third Friday in October next.—*Camden Journal, of September 12.*

**CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24th, 1835.** Business of every description is extremely dull in our city,—and although the Branch Bank of the United States, located here, are calling in 25 per cent. every ninety days, still money is very plenty. Great preparations are making for the Pork business the coming season—many large and commodious brick houses have been and are now being erected for that purpose. Although 152,000 hogs were packed in the city last winter, but little Pork, Lard, or Bacon, remain on hand at this time, for sale—the demand through the spring and summer has been great. Our beautiful city remains unusually healthy. No cholera, and no bilious fevers. The Ohio river is very low, and but few of the smallest sized boats are running.

**To keep Plums and Peaches ripe through the year.**—Beat well up together equal quantities of honey and spring water; pour the mixture into an earthen vessel; put in the fruit freshly gathered, and cover them up quite close. When any of the fruit is taken out, wash it in cold water and it will be fit for immediate use.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to state that the crisis which seemed so likely to threaten actual bloodshed between the citizens of Ohio and those of Michigan, has passed off peaceably, and that all fears of collision between them may be dismissed, for the present at least, and we hope forever. Letters were received in this city yesterday, stating that the troops of Michigan, (about 2000 strong,) after remaining at Toledo, in the disputed territory, for two days, without meeting with any adverse force from Ohio, or any attempt on the part of the functionaries of that State to exercise official authority, departed on the 9th instant, on their return to Detroit; and before any fresh excitement could lead to hostilities, the new Secretary for Michigan would have arrived at Detroit, with such instructions doubtless as will prevent any further hostile movement before the dispute shall be adjusted by the authority of Congress or of the Judiciary.—*Nat. Int. 19th instant.*

**The creatures at their dirty work again.**—The band of northern desperados and mad men appear determined upon the destruction of the Union, and delaying the South with the blood of its citizens. Foiled in their schemes by the patriotic steps taken by the N. York Postmaster, who refused to admit their publications into the mail at his office, these industrious cut-throats boxed up several thousand copies of the "Slave's Friend," "Human Rights," &c., and put them on board a Steamboat for Philadelphia, there to be mailed. As "good luck would have it," the box came open while discharging the cargo of the boat at Philadelphia; and the excitement produced by the circumstance can be better imagined than described:—A Committee of the citizens was appointed, who, for the purpose of preventing violence, called upon the individual to whom the box was directed, and informed him of his perilous condition, and the necessity of his immediately giving up the box and papers, which he did without hesitation. The Committee, in a boat, repaired to the middle of the river, and, after tearing the papers and pamphlets in fine pieces, committed them to the waves. They were neatly wrapped in packets, and directed to Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.—*W. Carolinian.*

**Michigan.**—The formula of a Constitution has been promulgated by a Convention recently held in this Territory, and is recommended to the people for their adoption on the first Monday in October next. In character it is said to combine the principal features of the N. Y. and Ohio constitutions. The Legislative branch is, as usual, to consist of Senate and House of Representatives, the latter to be composed of not less than forty-eight nor more than one hundred members, and the former, as near as practicable, one-third the number of the house. The Executive branch is to consist of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to be elected biennially by the people. The Judiciary power is to be vested in a Supreme Court and such other inferior Courts as the Legislature may erect,—the Supreme Judges to be appointed by the General Assembly for the term of seven years. Detroit is to be the seat of government until 1847, at which time, the Legislature may locate it permanently.

**Tolerably Tough.**—A man was saying in company, he had seen a juggler place a ladder in open ground upon one end, and mount it, passing through the rounds, and stand upon the top erect. Another, who was present, said he had no doubt of it, as he had seen a man who had done the same thing, but with this addition, that when he had arrived at the top, he pulled the ladder up after him!

We wish to be understood as not vouching for the truth of the last story; although it is by no means impossible for such a man as Van Buren; and if he should get to the top of the political ladder, he will have to be closely watched, or he will pull the ladder after him so as allow no successors in the presidential chair.—*Natchez Courier.*

There is a newspaper published at the island of Honolulu, which is entitled, "Ke Kumu Hawaii." The following is the motto it bears:

"O ka pono mea e poaiaiki ai ka lahuikana; aka, o ka heur ha mea e hoioio'i na aina."

We believe that this is precisely the sentiment of Mr. Van Buren upon the subject of the policy which he intends to adopt if he should be Ruckered into the Presidential chair. His opinions are about as definable and as easy of interpretation.—*Boston Atlas.*

**Genuine Agrarianism.**—"Teddy," said a man to an Irishman, "wont you join the Agrarians?" "Agrarians! what the devil's that?" said Teddy. "Why a division of property!" "Sure, and I'm the lad for that same." "Well, Teddy, what would you do with your share, if all the property was equally divided amongst us?" "What would I do with it? By the powers but I'm the boy that would spend it jintally." "Well, Teddy, after your share was spent, what would you do then?" "What would I do then do you ax me? By St. Patrick but I'd be for another division, so I would."

The Wetumka (Alabama) paper has a notice of the marriage of Mr. John Lait to Miss Julia S. Naser, aged 70. Better late than never, she probably thought.

**Several reasons why Martin Van Buren should not be elected President of the United States.** 1. He is in effect nominated by General Jackson, and the President should never be permitted to nominate or elect, for his successor. 2. He is the Candidate of the Office-holders, and not the Candidate of the People. 3. He is the profligate parent of the odious system of proscription for opinion's sake, setting the first example in his own Department, whilst Secretary of State. 4. He sanctioned the removal of the public moneys from the depository in which they had been placed by the Federal Representatives. 5. He is known to sustain the monstrous pretensions set up by the Executive in his Proclamations—an instrument which would centre all power in the hands of the President, and destroy every other branch of the Government. 6. He has done more than any other individual to turn the eyes of public men to the President, rather than to the People, for the rewards of public service. 7. His opinions are not certainly known on any single question now agitating the country. He has been a Federalist and a Republican—and anti-war—State-rights man and Commendationist—Tariff and Anti-Tariff—Jackson and Anti-Jackson—Bank and Anti Bank—against universal suffrage and for universal suffrage. His motto seems to be, "Change as ye list, ye breeze," I'll sail before the wind.—*Raleigh Register.*

**Worthy of attention.**—At a meeting recently held at Warrenton, in this State, in relation to the Northern Fanatics, a resolution, among others, was adopted, which asserts "that the Slaves of the South, who are regarded as the lowest class, or the exclusive laboring class, are better protected and better provided for, in sickness and in health, than the low or laboring class of any other State, Kingdom or Country." This we sincerely believe to be true.—ib.

Five thousand dollars reward has been offered by an enactment of the legislature of Mississippi, to any person or persons who shall arrest and bring to trial, and prosecute to conviction under its laws, any person who shall utter, publish, or circulate, within the limits of that State, the Liberator, or any other paper, circular, pamphlet, letter, or address, of a seditious character. On conviction of such offender, the Governor is authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the same.

#### Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

An infallible cure for Head-aches, Heart-burns, and the various diseases of a disordered Stomach, Lungs, and Liver.

May be had at the Store of Smith & Williams.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOX. FROM among the long list of testimonials as to the excellence of these PILLS, we consider it only necessary to publish the following.

October 2, 1835. 611f

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

RALPH, March 2, 1835. Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pills of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

From the Rev. Wm. McPheters, D. D., late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh. Answer 30, 1834.

The Pills now offered to the American Public, styled "Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills," I have long used as a family medicine, and have no objection in bearing testimony to their value as a safe, convenient, and efficient remedy. In Dyspepsia, and its usual attendants, Heart-burn, Costiveness, Head-ache, loss of appetite, &c., &c., these Pills afford relief of the desired relief. Dr. Beckwith, long known to the community in which he resides, as a scientific and successful Practitioner of Medicine, having, by numerous experiments and long-continued attention to the subject, brought his Pills to their present state of perfection, I am free to say, as far as my experience and observation extend, no medicine heretofore offered to the public, of a similar nature, and for similar purposes, has higher or equal claims.

WM. MCPHETERS.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALPH, Nov. 7, 1834. For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspepsia, costiveness, and biliousness, and believe them to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.





# The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:  
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1835.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

**Ourself.**—The present No. of the Journal commences the Sixth Volume, or year, since its publication was begun. In making this announcement, the Proprietor and Publisher, while he is duly thankful for the countenance and support which has been extended to him in his efforts to establish a Press in Charlotte, would avail himself of the occasion to appeal to his patrons and the public generally for a continuance and increase of their favors. As was expected, his recent efforts to make his paper more worthy the support and confidence of the People among whom he has fixed his residence, by devoting it to the support of the interests of REPUBLICANISM and the country, have met the disapprobation and opposition of certain political leaders in this County; but, being engaged in the cause of the real People, they have liberally sustained him, and he feels assured will continue to sustain him, until the Charlotte Journal shall be placed upon a foundation which shall bid defiance to the utmost exertions of demagogues to injure or destroy it. The Proprietor regrets to part with any who have heretofore cheered him in his course, but at the same time he is upheld by the consciousness that he is now treading in the path of duty to the People, and following the dictates of pure and unadulterated patriotism.

**The Standard and its Writers.**—The Standard was a very interesting paper. Indeed, we can say, with truth, that the Standard is generally interesting, especially to those who know how to accompany their reading of it with the necessary degree of allowance for the failings of its Editor; but the last No. was peculiarly interesting. In it, two distinguished essayists of our County fired off their long guns at our humble self and the People's Party in Mecklenburg; and it is no doubt an especial interference of our good luck, that we are not annihilated by their tremendous fire. We call them "long guns," because they have been in the process of loading ever since the election; but probably we should come nearer the mark by designating them "long bows," the materials with which they were charged, not being unlike the budget of a very veritable story-teller with that cognomen.

However they may be best designated, though—whether gun or bow, long or short—we are spared the disagreeable task of further noticing them, by the kindness of correspondents, to whose articles we refer all that may feel interested.

**Amendments to the Constitution.**—Gov. Swain, in pursuance of an Ordinance of the Convention, has issued his Proclamation, making it known that the amendments adopted by the State Convention will be submitted to the good People of the State on the second Monday in November next. That the Polls will be opened by the Sheriffs of the respective counties, and be kept open for three successive days, at the several Election precincts in each county, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of Members to the General Assembly. That the said Sheriffs will be required to compare and certify the results of the Elections, on or before the Monday following, and to transmit the same in twenty days thereafter to the Governor. That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, may vote for or against a ratification of the Amendments,—those who wish a ratification of the amendments, voting with a printed or written ticket, "Ratification;" those of a contrary opinion, "Rejection." Duplicate statements of the Polls in the respective counties are to be made out, and sworn to by the several Sheriffs before the Clerk of the County Court of their respective counties; one copy of which is to be deposited in the said Clerk's Office, and the other transmitted to the Governor at Raleigh.

Pamphlet copies of the old Constitution, with the Amendments proposed by the late Convention, have been for some time before the People, and we presume most of them have made up their minds upon the question of Ratification or Rejection. To those who may be inclined to the latter, we would say, weigh well the trouble and vexation of procuring even thus much from our pattern fellow-citizens, and the great probability that, if this should be rejected, they would never concede us as much again. And to those who are friendly to its Ratification, we would say, exert yourselves to procure a full affirmative vote on the subject, in order that the "vexed question" may not again be suffered to agitate the State. We have no fears for the Constitution as Amended.

**The Silk Culture.**—The proprietors of the "Farmer and Gardener," published at Baltimore, give notice that they have in press, and will speedily publish "A Complete Manual of the Mulberry and Silk Culture," compiled from the best and most authentic sources. They also state, that, as their object is the promotion of a great public interest, the cost of the work will be very

moderate. The cultivation of the silkworm is assuming a considerable prominence in many parts of the Southern States, and we have no doubt the manufacture of silk will before long be extensively engaged in by our enterprising friends in that region. We can hardly look for any such results at the South for a long time to come; but our advice to all is, to supply themselves with a copy of the proposed "Manual," and determine, for themselves, the practicability of pursuing the same business with profit.

**Washington National Monument Society.**—In session of the Board of Managers, September 9, 1835, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary announce in the public papers of this city, that the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society is desirous of obtaining a Collector of Contributions in each of the States yet vacant; that in his announcement he give notice that applicants will be expected to furnish from the Honorary Members of the Society in each State the most unequivocal testimonials not only of fitness and fidelity, but also of being extensively and advantageously known throughout the State, and that ample security will in every case be required for the faithful discharge of the trust.

No more than one collector is to be appointed for each State, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Managers, and each collector will be allowed, as a compensation, at least ten per centum upon the moneys collected and deposited by him to the credit of the Society. He will be required to give such security as the Board shall approve, and to be qualified and recommended as required by the foregoing resolution. He shall enter in a book the names of the contributors, and the amount contributed by each, which shall be deposited in the Monument. No one is to be allowed to contribute more than one dollar.

The Honorary Members consist of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Heads of Departments, Governors of the respective States and Territories, Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

**Honor to whom Honor is due.**—At a very large meeting of the Citizens of New York, convened at Military Hall, in the Bowery, on Tuesday evening, the 8th instant, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of one hundred be appointed, with power to add to their number, to make the necessary arrangements for a Public Festival, on the 5th of October next, in honor of General William H. Harrison, commander-in-chief, and of those brave men who served under him, at the memorable battles of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the Thames.

Resolved, That the Committee be requested to inform General Harrison of the proposed festival, and respectfully request his attendance on that occasion.

**Rank Ingratitude.**—A certain dollar paper in this State, which supports the Rucker Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, lately refused to publish a communication "discussing the relative merits of Lobelia and Calamel."!!! Call you this backing your friends?

**To Correspondents.**—The "Visit to the Castalian Fount," must be declined. The principal objection to it is its great length, which unites it for the columns of a weekly print. However we might be inclined to publish articles, to oblige friends, still they should have the virtue of brevity, lest, in obliging the few, we impose on the many.

**MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN!**

**Mr. Editor:** Your attention has no doubt been attracted to the communication in the Raleigh Standard of the 24th September, over the signature of Stephen Fox. As one who wishes this individual well, I had hoped, after his insane raving in the Charlotte Journal, in the shape of a Toast for the May Celebration, that he would have abstained from further pushing his literary fortunes, and be content to electioneer for a seat in the State Senate, and administer No. 6. to those who could be so crazy as to think that *steaming* would do them good. For his own credit, I had hoped this; for his friends all knew that his pen could not add any thing to the already deathless renown which had been secured to his name by *lobelia*. At least, it was expected, by all, that he would thereafter adopt some fictitious signature for his ravings, and not sign his own proper name to the effusions of his pen; but his vanity predominates still, and he is determined to reap the credit of all his labors. This fact, Mr. Editor, and the extraordinary statements which he has sanctioned by his name in the Standard aforesaid, must be my excuse to you and him for the notice which I feel myself bound to take of a part of his last communication in the columns of that paper.

His short essay is plentifully interlarded with the ordinary slang of the Party to which he belongs, and he might be "shown off" in an extra-lucidous light by any one who could consent to sport with the natural defects of a fellow-creature, but I shall let that pass, and notice one of his assertions, which avouches a circumstance I have never before heard of, and which, if true, would not only give the Tory leaders some shadow of excuse for their crowing over the success of their candidates, but would be disgraceful to their Whig opponents. The assertion in question is as follows: "At one precinct, a judge declared that no vote should be put in the Senate box, except for the Federal candidate." Now, I utterly deny the truth of this, and call upon Stephen Fox to prove it. He means, of course, to say that no votes would be taken, at the box in question, for one of the Senatorial candidates; but the FACT is, that, at every box in the County, both the candidates got votes, more or less.

(Our correspondent next proceeds to notice, in a strain of just indignation, the false claim set up by the Doctor, to all the Democracy, Republicanism, &c., his inconsiderate statements, his harping still upon the Celebration of the 30th of May, and the piece of sense with which he concludes his article; but we had rather be excused from publishing the remarks in full, as we have other claims upon our columns, of too pressing a nature to allow their occupancy for the purpose of combatting the notions of any one so decidedly non compos as Dr. F. is considered to be, and which we think is abundantly proven by the article our correspondent has reference to.—Editor.)

**FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.**  
I see by Dr. Fox's communication to the last Standard, Mr. Editor, that he says the Whig Party are "hip-shot, spavined, and swinned." I wish you would enquire, sir, if Lobelia or No. 6. can cure those distressing complaints? I merely wish to know, "for information." If they can be applied with success,—the Doctor's party are not in much danger of ever being "hip-shot, spavined, or swinned"—that's all.

While noticing the Dr.'s case, allow me to ask what he means by the assertion that "at one precinct a judge declared that no vote should be put in the Senate box, except for the Federal candidate?" I believe there were but two candidates for the Senate, and I saw, by the official returns, that Dr. Fox got votes at every precinct in the County! And Dr. Fox was the Federal candidate! What, then, are we to understand by this assertion of the Dr.'s? O tempora! O mores! OH!

**FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.**

**Mr. Editor:** The Creeks seem to be rising upon you. Are you not fearful of an inundation? A week or two ago a communication appeared in the columns of the Van Buren paper in Raleigh, under the signature of "Clear Creek," in which you had the honor of being named; and now the same paper of last week contains another piece, signed "Crooked Creek." The first article was bad enough; but this second is a regular crooked business, from beginning to end.

It is truly astonishing to see with what assurance the Tory writers can make assertions which they do not believe themselves, and which it is impossible to palm upon any one who can read and reason for himself! And yet they do it constantly, with a strength of assertion, & a bare-facedness, which make one shudder for their morals. But this "Crooked Creek" is the most crooked, and withal the boldest, and *mud-diest*, that we have encountered for a long time. His wit, his fund of anecdote, his Republicanism, his recollections of Ancient History, his knowledge of the doings of the Whig Party, his rank disregard of truth, his patriotic contempt of the Charlotte Journal, &c., &c., designate him to be a scribbler of some pretensions, and one who is determined to merit his reward, whether he gets it or not. Go on, my good fellow,—rant and rave,—bespatter Van Buren and his collared pack with the disgusting spittle of sycophancy—bow the knee low to the god of the office-holders, the dispenser of rewards for base and unmanly subservience—cry "all hail!" to the presiding deity of your foul man-worship—and you may get your reward.

**Mr. Editor,** I set out with the intention of noticing this very veracious Crooked Creek in all his turnings and twistings, in all his would-be depth, but involuntary shallowness, in all his apparent (Democratic) honesty, but undistinguishable love of the spoils; but I am already tired of the creature, and will relieve you of the load which I contemplated to offer for your columns, by closing with what I have already said about him—much more than his intrinsic merits entitle him to. I think, Mr. Editor, a republication of the article would be a good thing for the Whig cause in this part of the State, provided its nauseating qualities did not stir up too much BILE.

**FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.**

**Mr. Editor:** I have noticed an essay in the North Carolina Standard, signed "Crooked Creek." Perhaps you might feel disposed to notice seriously this noble effusion.—But when I assure you that the pitiful author of this miserable slang, has frequently endeavored through the newspapers to gain a notoriety, which all his long, windy praises of the collar, his vehement subservience, and his longing looks after office, have failed to obtain—I hope that you will permit, this great, this agonizing effort, to share the fate of its worthy predecessors—to go in silence to that bourne, &c.

**New Cotton.**—On Thursday last, Mr. Malcom Patterson, of Robeson County, brought to this market two bales of new Cotton, the first received this season. They were purchased by Mr. R. C. McMaster, at 16½ cents per lb.—Fayetteville Observer.

**Arkansas.**—According to a late Census of this Territory, the population is about 53,000; of whom 9,629 are slaves. Deducting two-fifths of these, and the Federal population amount to 47,957. The ratio of representation in Congress being 47,700 the population is, of course, sufficient to entitle Arkansas to admission into the Union as a State; to effect which, measures are now in progress.—ib.

**New Orleans.**—This city was on the eve of a dreadful riot lately, in consequence of some indiscreet expressions which arrayed the American and French inhabitants

against each other. The mob sought the life of a Dr. Verner, Editor of the Louisiana Advertiser, but he was fortunate enough to make his escape. Mr. Pendergrast, one of the proprietors of the paper, was seized, and would have been lynched, but for the interference of the Mayor! He was finally committed to jail for safety.—ib.

**Homicide.**—An Inquest was held on Saturday night last, on the body of Joseph Hubbard, hatter, who was killed in the vicinity of this town about dusk of that evening, whilst endeavoring to make his escape from an officer and his posse, who were in the execution of a State's warrant against him. The verdict of the Jury, as exhibited to us by Neill Johnson, Esq. Coroner, was, "that upon the examination of the body of the said Joseph Hubbard, they find that he came to his death by wounds received by being shot, with two buck shot, which appeared to enter his chest near the region of the heart, and one in the head, by some person or persons."—Fayetteville Observer.

**South Carolina.**—An election for a Member of Congress, to supply the vacancy created by the death of the Hon. Warren R. Davis, was held a few days ago, and resulted in the choice of Waddy Thompson, Jr., (Nullifier,) by a majority of 710 votes over B. F. Perry, the Union candidate.—ib.

On the 5th instant, a box of incendiary pamphlets, directed to the care of gentlemen in Fredericksburg, was seized upon in the stage office at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond by the Committee of Vigilance, and burnt.

**Judge White in Missouri.**—The friends of Judge White have already commenced the formation of an Electoral ticket in Missouri. The Fayette Monitor says: "The State is undoubtedly for White against Van Buren, and the ball will move onward." It predicts the election of the ticket by 4000 majority. A correspondent in the same paper, says, "We have seen and heard enough of the late election to know that Mr. Van Buren will be badly beaten in this State."

**Signs in Pennsylvania.**—Several Wolf papers in Pennsylvania have struck the Van Buren flag—among them, the paper published at Easton, the residence of Gov. Wolf. Harrison is carrying every thing before him in Pennsylvania.

**The Marshall Monument.**—The Philadelphia papers announce that the committee of the Bar of that city have entered upon the duties of their appointment, and are now actively engaged in collecting funds for the monument to be erected in honor of the late Chief Justice, at the City of Washington. It is anticipated that a large amount will be collected from the Bar of the United States, and that the monument will be, as it ought, a magnificent memorial of the purest and greatest of American Judges. The committee of the Philadelphia Bar are Messrs. Duponceau, Sergeant, Binney, Chauncey, J. R. Ingersoll, Dunlap, W. B. Reed, and McCall.

Crowell of the Albany Argus enquires whether the Whigs could not contrive to make *Black Hawk* an "available candidate" for the Presidency? We rather think not; the Baltimore Convention has "availed" itself of pretty much all the dark colored candidates.—N. Y. Enquirer.

A gentleman was married lately at Onondaga Hollow to a young lady called Miss *Precious Little*.

**For Sale.**

THE Subscriber has a lease on the Store House he formerly occupied, which he would dispose of on moderate terms. The lease has nearly five years to run. For information, inquire of the Subscriber, who will be found at all times in the house, or at Boyd's Hotel.

SAML. C. CALDWELL.  
Sept. 29, 1835. 61-1f

**NOTICE.**

ON Wednesday, the 28th October next, will be sold at the residence of Margaret Alexander, the following property,

—TO WIT:—  
Household and Kitchen Furniture,  
Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,  
One Gin, a Threshing Machine, and  
Fan, with running works,  
A set of Blacksmith's Tools,  
Farming Implements,  
A quantity of Hay, and Fodder,  
And some COTTON.

The Plantation will be offered for sale or rent, if not disposed of before the Sale. Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. A. ALEXANDER.  
Sept. 30, 1835. 61-1f

**Land for Sale.**

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers for Sale the **Plantation** on which he now resides, lying within 3 miles to the North East of Charlotte, containing 106 Acres. On the premises is a comfortable Dwelling and other out-houses. It would be a good stand for a Cotton Gin, as there is none in the neighborhood, and a good horse rearing press, &c. ready for operation. Those persons wishing to purchase can call and examine for themselves.

R. A. SAMPLE.  
Sept. 30, 1835. 61-1f

P. S. My Cotton Gin has 45 Saws, and nearly new, and proven to be good, which I will dispose of low for cash. R. A. S.

**WARRANTEE DEEDS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.		
OCTOBER, 1835.	Sun (Sun rise & set)	MOON'S PHASES.
3 Friday	6 10 5 40	Per October, 1835.
3 Saturday	6 11 5 40	Full moon.
4 Sunday	6 12 5 47	Full moon.
5 Monday	6 13 5 46	Full moon.
6 Tuesday	6 14 5 45	Full moon.
7 Wednesday	6 15 5 44	Full moon.
8 Thursday	6 16 5 43	Full moon.

## Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber will dispose of, at private sale, his House and Lots in the town of Charlotte, known as the Whitley Tavern, situated two doors east of Capt. Neely's tavern. If not sold by Court, I will sell it at public sale on Tuesday of our November Court. Terms made known on the day of Sale. In my absence, apply to Mr. D. Parks, who is my authorised agent, and who can give all information, &c.

JAMES WILSON.  
Sept. 30, 1835. 61-1f

## NORTH-CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY.  
TENTH CLASS FOR 1835.  
To be drawn at Concord, N. C.,  
On FRIDAY, the 23d of October, 1835,  
ON THE POPULAR  
TERMINATING-FIGURE SYSTEM.  
STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

**CAPITAL \$5,000!!!**  
**PRIZE \$5,000!!!**  
**And 30 Prizes of \$1,000!!**

SCHEME:	
1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars is \$5,000
20 " of	1,000 Dollars is 20,000
10 " of	500 Dollars is 5,000
10 " of	300 Dollars is 3,000
10 " of	200 Dollars is 2,000
80 " of	100 Dollars is 8,000
100 " of	50 Dollars is 5,000
116 " of	30 Dollars is 3,480
201 " of	20 Dollars is 4,020
300 " of	15 Dollars is 4,500
6,000 " of	10 Dollars is 60,000
6,000 " of	6 Dollars is 36,000
6,000 " of	4 Dollars is 24,000

18,848 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost \$40

And must draw nett 17

223

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole Tickets will be \$23 00

For 10 Half Tickets, 11 50

For 10 Quarter Tickets, 5 75

All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to WILLIAM H. SPECK, Charlotte, N. C., and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

All Prizes payable in cash, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets \$4, Halves 2, Quarters 1.

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers of

WILLIAM H. SPECK,  
Charlotte, N. C.

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st day of October, 1835.

A—Josiah Alexander, H. Armes, Paris Alexander, Davis Alexander, Almira Alexander, Margaret V. Alexander, Sam. P. Alexander, Mathew Alexander, Frances Alexander, Wm. J. Alexander, S. Edwin Alexander, Ezekiel Alexander.

B—A. Blake, James Blake, Alexander Boas, Wm. Banker, J. C. Barr, George Baker, J. C. Byers, Wm. W. Brown, Jas. C. Brawley.

C—Robt. Caldwell, Henry Casper, Robt. Collins, Jno. W. Clark, Miles L. Crowder, P. Caldwell, 2, Miss Jane F. Chambers, Thomas Kirby, Nathan Coane, Phillip Conder, Thos. Capps, 2, Rachel Clark, Solomon Coover, W. Carson, 4, D. Cross, Gilbert Cowles.

D—Mrs. D. Dougherty, 4, A. H. Dinkins, J. H. Davidson, 2, Dr. M. Dougherty, Thos. Davis, D. R. Dunlap, clerk, Mathew W. Davis.

E—Charles Elms.

F—Alexander Ferguson, David Flanigan.

G—Jonathan Griffith, Alse Griez, Rachel Goforth, Jno. Glayas, Jno. Groff, Jno. Gibbens.

H—Jno. Hipp, George Houston, 4, Charles Hutchison, Green Huie, J. M. Hutchison, 2, W. D. Henderson, Jno. W. Howell, Geo. W. Houston, 2, Robt. Hockaby, Jno. Henner, Richd. T. Hickman, Jno. Houghland, A. Holebrooks, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, Jno. W. Herron, Dan Harrison, Jno. F. Hunter, Andrew Henderson, Wm. Hartgroves, R. G. Howard.

J—Thos. Jimerson, Sam. C. Jones, Jno. Jones, John Johnson.

K—David Kerr, Jno. W. King, Jno. Kerr, 2, John Kizine.

L—Gerald Lyman, Jno. Leese, Dan. Ledwell, Mrs. Jane Limons, 2.

M—Edwin E. McCoy, Jos. McGinnis, Jas. H. Morrison, Jas. McGraw, M. McLeary, Jno. McLaughlin, Roderick McCawly, Wm. Monteith, Capt. Jno. Mallow, Andrew Montgomery, Robert McKnight, Jno. McCaskill, Jas. C. McCrew, Margaret McGuire.

N—Mr. Neal.

O—Jno. Orr.

P—Jno. W. Portis, Joab Payne, Jacob Pence, David Porter, N. Febworth, David Parks, George Patterson, Patrick Parker, 3.

R—Catharine Richardson, Jas. Rowland, 2, Martha Reed, Willis Revels, Margaret Rodgers, Miss Rachel Robinson, Thos. P. Richardson, Thos. L. Ransom, Susanah Redford, Wm. Roberts, Adam U. Rankin.

S—Wm. H. Speck, Francis Sannier, James Stevens, Am. Stevens, Ananias Sing, Jos. Sumner, 2, Ephraim Scofield, Capt. Wm. Strickland, 2, Jas. Sloan, Geo. Stuart, Everett Stuart, Thomas Strickland, Wm. Secrist, Moses Swann, Thomas Shelton, Col. Jno. Sloan.

T—Geo. W. Thompson, 3, Sam. Taylor, Eliza J. Taylor, Mr. E. Turlton, Mrs. Margaret Tredonick, H. W. Terry, Francis Tobin.

W—Rev. Mr. White, David Weant, Adam Wagner, 2, Jas. West, M. A. Wallace, 2, Mrs. Polly Wilson, Jno. Walker, Wm. Wriston, 2, Jno. Weeks, Jas. Westbrook, Jno. Leav Walker, Andrew Wilson, Miss Mary L. Wilson, Miss Ann Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Jno. Witherspoon, 3.

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.



## POETRY.



At the present time, when the last hours of summer are being numbered with by-gone years, one cannot fail to be impressed with the beauty and truth of the following lines from Mrs. Hemans:

### THE PARTING OF SUMMER.

Thou'rt bearing hence thy roses,  
Glad Summer fare thee well!  
Thou'rt singing thy last melodies  
In every wood and dell.

But in the golden sunset  
Of thy last lingering day,  
Oh! tell me, o'er this chequered earth,  
How hast thou pass'd away!

Brightly, sweet Summer! brightly  
Thine hours have floated by,  
To the joyous birds of the woodland boughs,  
The rangers of the sky.

And brightly in the forests,  
To the wild deer wandering free;  
And brightly 'midst the garden flowers,  
Is the happy murmuring bee.

But how to human bosoms,  
With all their hopes and fears,  
And thoughts that make them eagle-wings,  
To pierce the unborn years?

Sweet Summer! to the captive  
Thou hast flown in burning dreams  
Of the woods, with all their whispering leaves,  
And the blue rejoicing streams;

To the wasted and the weary,  
On the bed of sickness bound,  
In sweet delicious fantasies,  
That changed with every sound;

To the sailor on the billows,  
In longings wild and vain,  
For the gushing founts and breezy hills,  
And the home of earth again!

And unto me, glad Summer!  
How hast thou flown to me!  
My chainless footsteps nought hath kept  
From thy haunts of song and glee.

Thou hast flown in wayward visions,  
In memories of the dead—  
In shadows, from a troubled heart,  
O'er thy sunny pathway shed;

In brief and sudden stirrings,  
To fling a weight aside—  
'Midst these thy melodies have ceased,  
And all thy roses died.

But oh thou gentle Summer!  
If I greet thy flowers once more,  
Bring me again the buoyancy  
Wherein my soul should soar.

Give me to hail thy sunshine,  
With song and spirit free;  
Or in a purer air than this  
May that next meeting be!

### Miscellaneous Selections.

#### A SEVERE CHARACTER.

The New York Morning Herald gives an account of a man by the name of John Allen Williamson, who began business in Vermont at the age of seventeen, being now only thirty-two. He married a young woman by the name of Mary Taylor, whose face was somewhat marked with the small pox. Mary was otherwise a tight girl, and had a farm, two cows, and a young horse, left her by her grandmother. The first month after marriage Williamson sold the cows for half their value and rode off with the horse to see the world. This was the last Mary saw of him. Mary cried for a week—wiped her eyes—got married, and is now a matron with four boys.

His next exploit was in the lower part of Massachusetts. He was teaching school, and boarded round among his patrons. In this capacity he prevailed upon Mrs. Walker, the elder's wife, to run away with him, and leave her four children. Williamson carried her with him to the interior of Pennsylvania, where he gave evening lectures on grammar and elocution. One morning early he got up and left poor Mrs. Walker asleep, and ran into Maryland with Biddy Leiper, who was a nice Dutch girl. This was for love entirely, as Biddy had nothing to call her own, but a bible which her mother had left her. Williamson sold the bible for a glass of brandy—stole a horse in Maryland—decamped to western Virginia, and set up for a politician. This trade he found the poorest trade of all. He soon re-crossed the mountains, got into North Carolina, and went a digging for gold. He was much pleased with this business, and pictured to himself a long vista of wealth and grandeur. He got up early and dug deep, made trenches, worked hard, until his eyes fell upon the wife of a neighboring small tobacco planter. He got acquainted with Mrs. — the planter's wife, asked her out evening to walk out with him, and they did so; both walked away, leaving the tobacco planter the gain by a tongue's less noise in his domain.

Williamson next came up like a duck in Savannah, where he was captain of a small coasting vessel that traded to St. Augustine. From St. Augustine he ran away with John Field's fourth wife, to Tallahassee, from Tallahassee into the Creek Nation with a widow. Here he set up a grocery, married the chief's daughter—got a piece of land; left it, daughter and all, and taking a long dive came up like another duck somewhere in Oueda County, New York.

The custom of kissing the ladies, by their relations and lovers, was originated by the ancient Romans, not out of respect to the fair, but to find by respiring their breath, whether they had been drinking wine, a crime, that if thus detected, disgraced any ladies found guilty of it, and excluded them from all elegant and virtuous circles of fashionable society, and hence it became an adage in Rome to say those females that ascribed to Bacchus, will as certainly make

their clandestine offerings at the altar of Venus.

What philosophers those Romans were!—Kissing, in the abstract, was nothing to them. They found no pleasure in it. The lips, where dwell the loves, were, so far as any pleasurable sensation derived from contact with them was concerned, on a par with the lips of mummies. They kissed, not as a pleasure, but as a solemn duty, not because they loved it, but because they wished to ascertain whether the fair sisterhood had been too free with the bottle. Our word upon it, they made the experiment many times during the twenty-four hours, and we doubt not that the Roman maidens were so devoted to their support of their doctrines of the temperance societies of those days, that they were always ready to be put to the test, and prove by osculatory demonstration their abhorrence of strong waters.

Competition is bringing down the price of hearts, and reducing the smart money for blighting affections, and all that sort of thing, especially at the eastward. In a late case, tried at Boston, in which Miss Margaret Dimmoor brought an action against A. A. Foster, for breach of promise of marriage, the jury rendered a verdict of fifty dollars, to console the disconsolate damsel, although the damages were laid at five thousand. It was proved that the defendant had escorted the young lady home several times on rainy evenings, had been with her to several parties, to the theatre, and to church, which her counsel described as the usual attentions of lovers. After a time Mr. Foster became cool, and Miss Dimmoor wrote to him reproachfully. The answers were produced in court, but, although so badly written that the defendant had scarcely a right to look for mercy, they did not in any way amount to a promise of marriage, and were passed over by the jury. Some time after writing these precious effusions, Mr. Foster, not having the fear of Miss Margaret before his eyes, boldly laid siege to another lady, gained her affections, and married. In revenge for this, the action was brought, and the offender mulcted in the sum of fifty dollars, a judgment from which he has appealed.

The multiplied actions of this kind, which so often meet the eye of the newspaper reader, are, at best, discreditable affairs to the plaintiffs and their friends. It is a miserable method of speculation, and a way of making money, which argues little for the feminine delicacy of her who calls upon judge and jury to tinker up the alleged damages of her heart by filling her purse. It is also impolitic to the last degree, and every spinster, who looks forward to entering the happy state of matrimony, should frown down all such actions for damages—for, as it was well remarked by Mr. Sprague, counsel for the defendant, if such actions were successful, no young man would be able to pay the commonest civilities to a female without being liable to be sued for breach of promise of marriage. Every such person, who, offering the attentions incidental to that period (courtship) which was necessary to the understanding of each other's disposition, and to insure their future happiness, would be obliged to enter a reservation or caveat to this effect:—"Be it remembered, henceforth and for ever, that though I wait upon you I do not intend to marry you."

#### CURIOUS LOVE LETTER.

Madam: Most worthy of estimation! after long consideration, and much meditation, on the great reputation you possess in the nation, I have a strong inclination to become your relation. On your approbation of this declaration, I shall make preparation to remove my situation to a more convenient station, to profess my admiration; and if such oblation is worthy of observation, to obtain commiseration, will be an aggrandizement beyond all calculation, of the joy and exultation of yours.

#### SANS DISSIMULATION.

THE ANSWER.  
Sir: I perused your oration, with much deliberation, and a little consideration, at the insatiation of your weak imagination, to show such veneration on so slight a foundation. But after examination, and serious contemplation, I supposed your admiration was the fruit of recreation, or had sprung from ostentation, to display your education, by an odd enumeration, or rather multiplication, of words of the same termination, though of great variation in each respective signification. Now, without disputation, or laborious application to so tedious an occupation desecrates commemoration, and thinking imitation a sufficient gratification, I am, without hesitation, yours.

#### MARY MODERATION.

Always suspect a man who affects great softness of manner, an unrolled evenness of temper, and an enunciation studied, slow, and deliberate. These things are unnatural, and bespeak a degree of mental discipline into which he who has no purpose of craft or design to answer, cannot submit to drill himself. The most successful knaves are usually of this description. As smooth as a razor dip in oil, and as sharp. They affect the innocence of the dove, which they have not, in order to belie the cunning of the serpent, which they have.—North American.

Hint to Wives.—"If I'm not at home from the party to night at 10 o'clock," said a husband to his better and bigger half "don't wait for me." "That I won't," said the lady, significantly. "I won't wait—but I'll come for you." He returned at 10 precisely.

## NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Franklin Gold Mining Company are requested to meet either in person or by proxy, at Franklin Place, in the county of Mecklenburg, N. C., on the 3d day of October next, to elect two Directors for said Company.

WM. DAVIDSON, Agent.  
Sept. 3, 1835.

### Manual Labor School.

THE Commissioners of the Manual Labor School will receive Proposals for erecting the Buildings of said Institution, on the 7th day of October next, at the residence of Wm. L. Davidson, in the County of Mecklenburg, where a draft of the building will be furnished. Persons wishing to contract are requested to attend; and persons wishing to contract for doing the Carpenter's work are also requested to attend.

WM. L. DAVIDSON,  
One of the Commissioners.  
Sept. 24, 1835.

### Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C.

TO CONTRACTORS.  
THE undersigned, as Commissioner in behalf of the United States, will receive proposals for the erection of a Building in the Town of Charlotte, intended for a Branch Mint.

The building is to be 125 feet in front by 324 feet in depth, with a projection in the rear of the centre, of 53 by 36 feet, and to be two stories in height, with a basement story of 5 feet above the surface of the ground. The basement, in front, to be of hammer-dressed range work—the principal and attic stories of brick. The mill and heads of the windows to be of stone; the cornice of brick, the roof covered with zinc. The basement and principal stories are to be arched, with groin arches, throughout the front building. The whole work to be of the best materials; to be executed in a workmanlike and substantial manner, and to be completed by the 1st of January 1837.

A detailed description of the building, with any information respecting it, that may be required, will be given by the undersigned, on application made to him by letter, postage paid.

Plans and elevations of the building may be seen on application to the undersigned, at Charlotte, or to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.

The proposals will be kept open until the 15th day of October 1835, when the contracts will be concluded for the entire building, or for such parts thereof as may be agreed upon.

#### Sam'l. McComb,

Commissioner Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C.  
September 1st, 1835.

### Midnight Outrage.

THE Subscriber's stable was forcibly entered on the night of the 30th ultimo, by some unknown person, who took one of his Horses out, and after riding him almost to death, had the goodness to return him. On the next morning, so fatigued was the animal, and so badly had he been used by his nocturnal rider, that he was dangerous to approach, and both myself and servant were in peril of our limbs, if not lives, before he could be approached to be fed.

My thanks are due to the villain, that he returned the horse at all; and, to show how highly I value this disinterestedness in the whole business, I have determined to offer a reward for his discovery. If he is a free man, (black or white,) I will give \$25 for such information as will convict him for the outrage; if a slave, \$5 will be given.

ISAAC HYAMS,  
Sept. 4, 1835.

### Land! Land!! Land!!!

A GREAT bargain may be had by applying to the Subscribers, of that valuable tract of Land, upon which H. D. W. Alexander now resides, lying upon the head waters of Mallard Creek, in Mecklenburg County, containing about 600 acres. The Land formerly consisted of three tracts; one of which contains about 300 acres, with a good Dwelling House, a Barn and other outbuildings, together with an excellent Spring quite convenient to the house, and a good orchard; about 50 acres of which is in cultivation.

The tract upon which said Alexander resides contains about 300 acres; about 100 acres of which is in cultivation, having on the same a good Dwelling House and all other necessary buildings. The other contains about 100 acres without improvements, but is a valuable piece of Land.

The whole will be sold either separately or together, and the terms made very accommodating to the purchaser.

This Land lies well, is well watered, and situated in a very healthy part of the country.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to H. D. W. Alexander.

Terms made known by  
DAN ALEXANDER.  
July 13, 1835.

### NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from 12 to 30 years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.  
GREEN HUIE.  
July 18, 1835.

### An Alarm Clock,

WHICH can be set to ring at any hour, and is sufficiently loud to awaken the soundest sleeper, for sale low, by  
T. TROTTER.  
July 22, 1835.

## MEDICAL NOTICE.

### Dr. John M. Hapgood.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the Providence Settlement to the TOWN OF CHARLOTTE, where he intends to continue the Practice of Medicine in all its various branches.

His Dwelling is in the house recently occupied by George Hampton, and he has taken an Office nearly opposite Capt. Neely's Hotel, at one of which places he can always be found (except when professionally engaged elsewhere,) ready to attend to all calls in his line.

Dr. Hapgood avails himself of this public opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in the neighborhood where he has heretofore practised his profession, for the uniform kindness and confidence which they have extended towards him. He assures them that nothing but the superior facilities held out by the town of Charlotte for the education of his rising family, could have compelled him to remove from among them.

August 28, 1835. 56-1f

## NOTICE.

I HAVE obtained the right of using Stagner's Truss; also, Dr. Price's improvement of Stagner's Truss, in this county, for the radical cure of Hernia (rupture.) This instrument is of recent invention, can be worn comfortably while the person is engaged at his usual avocations, and from certificates in my possession, given by Professor Dudley and several other of the most correct Anatomists of the United States, I have no hesitation in saying that a radical and permanent cure of this distressing malady will be effected by this Truss. The instrument and certificates can be seen by applying at the Drug Shop.

R. A. WALLACE.  
Charlotte, July 15, 1835.

P. S. Unless the cure is complete there will be no charge.

### To the Afflicted.

WE have just received a supply of Dr. Beck's celebrated  
Anti-dyspeptic Pills.

### Hawley's Tooth-ache Pills.

highly recommended. We have also, left to sell, on commission,

### Dr. Gunn's Medical Book,

expressly for the use of Farmers.  
SMITH & WILLIAMS  
March 17, 1835. 33-1f

### Commission and Forwarding STORE, Fayetteville, N. C.

EWD. W. WILKINGS, of the firm of Wilkings & Co., having entered into copartnership with

Robt. C. Belden,

the business of the said firm will be continued by them, under the firm of Wilkings & Belden, at the same store, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. They will pay personal attention to forwarding Goods to the interior of the state, and receive Cotton and other Produce on Storage, will effect sales, or ship as directed.  
Fayetteville, August 22, 1835. 56-2m

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take this method of notifying the public, that W. D. McDOWALL will re-

move to, and re-

main permanently

in Charleston, after the 20th of September next. This arrangement is made for the purpose of affording greater facilities in procuring supplies for their establishment in Camden, as also for the transaction of such

### Agency and Commission BUSINESS,

as may be entrusted to them. To the merchants of the up-country, who may be under the necessity of employing agents for receiving and forwarding their goods shipped via Charleston, from the Northern Cities, they tender their services, hoping from their experience in this line of business to be able to give satisfaction.

Liberal advances will be made, either in Camden or Charleston, on Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment.

The business will be conducted in Camden, as heretofore, under the firm of Shannon & McDowall, and in Charleston under the firm of McDowall & Shannon.

C. J. SHANNON,  
W. D. McDOWALL.  
Camden, Aug. 13, 1835. 163

### Venison Hams.

250 WELL CURED VENISON HAMS for sale by  
WM. HUNTER.  
June 6, 1835.

### Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 17th inst. a negro man named HENDERSON, about 35 or 36 years of age, dark complexioned, his clothes very ragged and dirty. He says he ran away in April last, and that he belongs to Meshack Franklin of Surry County. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

The above boy has since confessed that he was sold by Meshack Franklin to a negro speculator by the name of English, and was carried to the state of Mississippi and sold to a man by the name of James Robinson near Port Gibson.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.  
Dec. 17, 1834. 50-1f

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

Bessannah Harris  
vs.  
The Heirs at Law of  
Bedford Harris, decd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following heirs of said deceased, reside without the limits of the State, viz: Nathan Blackburn and Winny his wife, John Reeves and Eliaba Reeves, Ordered therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be heard ex parte and judgment taken pro confesso as to them. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

Price adv. 23  
B. OATES, c. c. c.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

James Cox, to the use of  
Thomas W. Badden  
vs.  
Anderson Beatty.

Original Attachment.

Levied on defendant's interest in a tract of land on Toby Creek, adjoining the lands of John Caldwell, Elias Young, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then plead or reply, judgment by default will be rendered against him. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

Price adv. 23  
B. OATES, c. c. c.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

P. C. Caldwell  
vs.  
J. B. Quinby.

Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Wm. J. Alexander and John Penman, and then summoned to Garneshee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then plead or reply, judgment by default will be rendered against him. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

Price adv. 23  
B. OATES, c. c. c.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

Wm. H. Gardner  
vs.  
The President and Directors of the  
Catawba Gold Mining Company.

Original Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land formerly owned by William Sample, a tract formerly owned by James Wilson, a tract formerly owned by James Black, a tract known as the Patterson Mine, a tract formerly owned by Elizabeth Dobbin, a tract formerly owned by Matthew Bain, a tract formerly owned by Samuel T. Hutchison, a tract formerly owned by Charles Hutchison; also on a Steam Engine and all the machinery and tools appertaining thereto, a set of Blacksmith Tools and sundry Mining Tools, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless they be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then there plead or reply, judgment by default will be rendered against them. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

Price adv. 23  
B. OATES, c. c. c.

## FARMERS & PLANTERS

ALMANAC,  
FOR

1836.

JUST received and for Sale at this Office, the Carolina and Virginia Almanac for the year 1836, calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. Single one 10 cents; dozen 75 cents; half groce \$3 50; groce \$6.

An Apprentice  
TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country would be preferred.

August 12, 1835.